

EXPENSE OF WAR TO GREAT BRITAIN MOUNTS RAPIDLY

House of Commons Passes
Vote of Credit of
£ 400,000,000

DAILY EXPENDITURE
AVERAGES £5,710,000

Total Cost of War for Financial
Year to England Above
£ 1,950,000,000.

LAW REFERS TO PEACE OFFER

Country Able to Stand Drain Long
Enough to Make Victory
Certain.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, December 14.—The House of Commons today unanimously passed a vote of credit of £400,000,000 moved by A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who made a lengthy speech explaining the nation's financial situation and tending on the German peace proposals. He announced that the daily average expenditure for the war now amounts to £5,710,000, and that today's vote of credit probably would have to be supplemented on February 24 with another vote of £200,000,000.

This would make the total votes for the year £1,950,000,000, or £500,000,000 more than the estimates made some months ago by the late Mr. McKenna, then Chancellor.

The Chancellor said the actual expenditure had exceeded the estimate owing to the increase in munitions and additional loans to Great Britain's allies and to her dominions. The Chancellor said:

"Financially we cannot hope to go on indefinitely on the present scale, but we can go on long enough to make sure that it will not be a financial cause for us to fail to secure victory."

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOTES
OF CREDIT £1,950,000,000

The Chancellor said the total amount of votes of credit was £1,950,000,000, including £200,000,000 for extra administration expenses.

Referring to the peace proposals, he said:

"In moving the last vote of credit, Mr. Asquith used the words: 'They (the allies) require that there shall be adequate security for the future.' That is still the policy and still the determination of His Majesty's government."

The statement was received with prolonged and general cheering.

In discussing the vote of credit, Mr. Law said an additional £200,000,000 would be required from February 24 to which time today's vote is expected to suffice, until the end of the fiscal year, which would bring up the total votes for the year to £1,950,000,000, or £500,000,000 in excess of the estimate made some months ago by the then Chancellor, Reginald McKenna.

The enormous increase in output of munitions was emphasized by the Chancellor, who said that it could give the figures of June, 1915, and those today the difference would be almost incredible.

Considering the nature of this country and how entirely its energies have been devoted to peace, Mr. Law went on, it was marvellous to consider how it had been organized for war.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN MUNITION OUTPUT

No more striking proof of the vitality of the country from an industrial point of view was found than in the enormous increase in the munition output during the last year.

Referring to the increase in loans to allies and dominions, the Chancellor said it would be gratifying to the house to know that it had gone largely to Great Britain's allies, £500,000,000 having been able to finance their expenditures. These advances were just as much war expenditure, he said, as the amount expended on the British troops.

The Chancellor said it was hoped to expedite the business of the house sitting and it might be prorogued on December 22.

Mr. Law said the house would be occupied with the appropriation bill on Monday and Tuesday, at which time any business might be discussed.

Being asked by John Redmond as to the length of the recess after the prorogation, he replied:

"I have been considering that but the Premier is ill and the doctors will not allow me to see him, so that I am not prepared to answer."

Philip Snowden urged that a full day be given for discussion of one speech before the Reichstag of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, at which there were cries of "No!" from all parts of the house.

Mr. Law said that no proposals for peace had yet been received by the British government from the central powers. He added that the entente allies required adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future.

NO PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL POWERS

"Something has happened of which I think it is necessary that I should say a word," Mr. Law continued. "Naturally the papers are full of the peace proposals from Berlin. Until now no proposal has reached His Majesty's government. It is obvious that under these circumstances no member of the government can make any statement on the subject."

Mr. Law announced that the government had taken "such action as it

(Continued on Second Page.)

Thomas Dixon's "The Fall of a Nation," with music by Victor Herbert, at the Isis all next week—Adv.

Delay in Consideration of Belgian Deportation

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, December 14.—Consideration of Germany's note answering the American protest against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor, received at the State Department today, probably will be delayed while the peace proposals of the Teutonic powers to the entente allies are pending.

SCHOOL CHILDREN BRING WASTE PAPER TO-DAY

Will Be Collected by Motor Cars
From Every Section
of City.

CREDIT TO BE GIVEN EACH SCHOOL FOR
AMOUNT COLLECTED, AND CHECK WILL
BE SENT DR. CHANDLER FOR ENTIRE
AMOUNT.

This is paper-saving day in the Richmond public schools.

Thousands of children have been enlisted in the movement for the conservation of the paper supply, and will bring with them to school this morning bundles of newspapers and magazines, which will be collected and sold in bulk. The schools will get the full benefit of the proceeds, which will be turned over to them for their various enterprises.

Parents throughout the city have shown considerable interest in the plan for again putting the waste paper back into use. Paper is a fast-disappearing industrial commodity, and it is expected that the movement inaugurated in Richmond by The Times-Dispatch will be the means of turning into the channels of trade many tons of waste material, which will be shipped to the factories to help relieve the strain on a disappearing natural resource. Newspapers and magazines which have littered up many a Richmond household, will be dragged out of idleness into usefulness, being gladly, and in many cases thankfully, donated to the dual cause.

TWELVE MOTOR CARS TO GATHER UP PAPER

Collections will be made by The Times-Dispatch this afternoon. Twelve cars supplied by the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation will start out from The Times-Dispatch Building at 1 o'clock and will visit each school within one or two hours. This is a variation of the plan first announced, and was done on account of the difficulty in reaching all of the schools in one day by motor truck.

On account of the change in the plans and the number of cars in use, the paper will not be weighed at the schools, but will be brought to The Times-Dispatch Building, where a representative of the Toledo Scale Company will do the weighing on a large "Honest Weight" scale. The Times-Dispatch will tomorrow morning publish the amounts collected by each school and forward to Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Superintendent of City Schools, a check for the total. He will then divide the money among the schools in accordance with the number of pounds collected by its pupils.

COLLECTIONS TO BE MADE AGAIN ON THURSDAY

Another collection is to be made on Thursday of next week. The results of the campaign to-day are expected to open the eyes of the children to the great possibilities of saving paper, and it is expected that the collections next week will far exceed those of today. In the city of Washington there raised \$12,500 for playgrounds, getting similar prizes to those quoted The Times-Dispatch.

There are nearly 25,000 regular attendants of the Richmond schools, each boy and girl only brings ten pounds each day, a total of 250,000 pounds, or 250 tons, of waste paper will be collected. This would mean nearly \$4,000 for the schools of Richmond to have for various improvements. Some of the children are expected to bring considerably more paper than others, while it is naturally to be expected that some of them will not be interested enough to aid in any movement for their own benefit. There will not be many of that kind, however, as the principals and teachers have endeavored to impress upon the children the value of thrift and economy, as exemplified by the paper-saving campaign.

CITY INCINERATORS BURN TONS OF VALUABLE WASTE

Fire officials are highly in accord with the collection of the waste paper from residences. The accumulations in many households is surprising, and it is a source of constant danger. Annually, Mayor Atkinson, in his fire-prevention proclamation, calls attention to the necessity of getting rid of paper and other waste, which is a hazard to be feared.

Annually there is used in Richmond for newspaper purposes alone 30,000,000 or more pounds of paper, and probably that much for other purposes. The larger part of the paper is never again available for use, being burned or destroyed. The city street-cleaning carts deposit ton after ton at the incinerators or on the dumps. If this paper was systematically saved, it would pay the wages of several men. Millions of pounds are lost in other ways.

The paper brought in by the school children to-day will then be shipped back to the factories, where it will be ground up with wood pulp, and remade into usable material. Every pound of paper reclaimed saves that amount of wood pulp, the scarcity of which is threatening a famine in paper throughout the country.

FRANCE BANISHES LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Government Decides on Total
Prohibition of Consumption
of Alcohol.

ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER

Suppression Will Include Soldiers
in Army as Well
as Civilians.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, December 14.—Total prohibition throughout France of the consumption of such alcoholic beverages as whiskies, brandies and liquors has been decided on by the government.

This is shown by the text in the official journal today of Premier Briand's declaration yesterday before the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier said:

"The government will ask you to give it the faculty of solving by decrees all questions of interest in regard to the national defense which the laws are too slow to regulate. A particularly grave question which can be regulated only in war time, the solution of which involves the life of the country and its salvation, is the total suppression of the consumption of alcohol."

REMARKS ARE GREETED WITH LOUD APPLAUSE

The Premier's remarks were greeted with loud applause from many of the members. Deputy Mayras interjected:

"In the army also!"

"Yes, in the entire country," said the Premier.

The use of the term alcohol is understood in France to include such beverages as absinthe, which already has been suppressed; whiskies, brandies and liquors, but not wines or beer.

Premier Briand accompanied his denunciation of the German health officer as a trap with an announcement that he would ask for the increased power with which to carry on the war, according to full reports of his speech. At the same time the Premier promised that the government would not undertake any scheme of national mobilization such as that involved in the German home army plan.

"Evidently," said the Premier, "recent developments are serious but it is necessary to recall what has happened in 1916. After eight months of war, which in truth has been inscribed 'French' flags," the Premier referred to the French success at Verdun and the gains made on the Somme, and derided Germany for its claim of victory while it was taking such measures as what he termed the militarizing of the entire population. The chamber applauded unanimously when he affirmed that the government of France would not follow the policy of Germany. He asked, however, for power to regulate all questions concerning the national defense, including the possibility of requisition, but said that if the latter step was considered necessary it would not be carried out immediately. The chamber again applauded when he announced that the government would ask for the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout France.

HOPE TO INTENSIFY WAR NEXT SPRING

Premier Briand expressed the certainty that some of the measures taken by Germany have behind them the object of intensifying the war next spring, when, he said, she will have France to face. He warned France to be prepared for these efforts and to have confidence in the final outcome. Then he turned to a discussion of the German peace proposal.

"It is after having proclaimed its victory," he said, "while at the same time making new efforts to gain it, that Germany sends us certain words which I am not able to explain. You have read the address delivered by Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor of the German empire. I have not the text and therefore I cannot give an official opinion, but it is improbable that in the present circumstances those who are asked to intervene will accept a task which might well disturb confidence here. I will make known officially the precise content of opinion of the allies, but I must now warn my country against a possible poisoning of opinion. When a country armed to the teeth mobilizes its entire civil population at the risk of ruining its commerce and disorganizing the homes of which it is so proud, when its factories are working overtime to increase its war material, and when it takes, in disregard of the law of nations, the people of an invaded country and obliges them to work for it, if at that moment I do not cry out to my country: 'Look out, take care,' I would be entirely culpable. What comes from yonder as a proposition to negotiate peace is made at a time when Belgium is invaded, Serbia is invaded, ten departments of France are invaded."

Deputy Andre Lefevre here interrupted, saying: "And crimes unpunished." Premier Briand resumed:

"It is a redoubtable moment and I cannot call your attention too much to the facts. What do we see in this address? It is the summons to deceive neutrals or the clairvoyance of the German people. It was not we who desired this horrible war. It was imposed on us! I want to answer for the hundredth time, 'No, you were the aggressors, and whatever you say, the facts are there to prove it. The blood is on your heads and not on ours.'"

DENONCES MANEUVER AS GROSS GERMAN TRAP

"Now, coming to the bottom of things, I have the right to denounce this maneuver, this gross trap. We

(Continued on Second Page.)

Thomas Dixon's "The Fall of a Nation," with music by Victor Herbert, at the Isis all next week—Adv.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR PROHIBITION

Unexpectedly Votes to Recommend
Adoption of Proposed
Constitutional Amendment.

"DRY" ADVOCATES JUBILANT

Woman Suffrage Measure Reported
for Consideration Without
Recommendation.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, December 14.—The House Judiciary Committee today, in a surprise move, unexpectedly voted to recommend adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to forbid the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes in the United States. Even the most enthusiastic champions of the amendment had not expected favorable action so soon.

How far the resolution will progress is problematical, and administration leaders doubt that it will reach the Senate in time for action at this session. Prohibition advocates are jubilant, however, and predict ultimate adoption of the resolution and its reference to the Legislatures of the various States at a much earlier date than they heretofore had hoped for. A two-thirds majority in both houses is required.

Congrident with the committee's action, the Sheppard bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia became the unfinished business to be kept before the Senate until disposed of by an amendment. Senator Underwood has proposed a referendum to the male voters of the District. Senator Kern, of Indiana, has added a proposal that women also should participate in the referendum.

VOTE ON SUBJECT TODAY IN DAY OR TWO

A vote on the subject is expected within a day or two.

During discussion of the Sheppard bill, several Senators, among them Sheppard, Vanderman and Owen, predicted triumph for the cause of national prohibition in the near future.

Hardly any one doubted tonight that prohibition will be a dominant legislative issue before the next Sixty-fifth Congress if the constitutional amendment does not reach a vote this session.

In the House, before the amendment can be taken up for consideration, a special rule must be adopted giving it a right of way. Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will ask for such a rule early in January, and endeavor to press the resolution to an early vote.

In the Judiciary Committee, Representative Carlin, of Virginia, who was opposed to the resolution at the last session, voted this time to recommend its adoption. He will report it to the House.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES WIN PAUCAL VICTORY

Woman suffrage advocates won a partial victory in their long fight to have the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment voted on in Congress today, when the House Judiciary Committee reported the measure for consideration without recommendation. A campaign now will be launched to get a special rule to bring the amendment before the House for action, probably some time in January.

Both suffragists and anti-suffragists expressed satisfaction over today's development, and are confident of victory on the floor. Though anxious that the resolution be reported favorably, the suffragists were pleased because the committee, which was generally regarded as hopelessly against their cause, went as far as it did. Their opponents declare an opportunity to have the House vote on the issue inevitably means a defeat for suffrage.

The vote in favor of reporting the resolution, 11 to 8, does not represent the sentiment of the committee on the issue. Some of its interested enemies voted favorably, most of them content of seeing it beaten on the floor, and desirous of quieting charges of "smothering" in committee. One element of the committee sought vainly to prevent action.

"We are glad that the Federal woman suffrage amendment has finally been reported to the House," said Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, tonight. "The women of the nation will watch its progress with greatest interest."

WASTE-PAPER DAY, No. 1 Help the School Children

The public is invited to co-operate with The Times-Dispatch in assisting the school children of Richmond in making a success of the first waste-paper day, which has been established for the purpose of collecting old papers, magazines and scrap paper from their homes, all to be delivered at the various schools, and there to be sold, the proceeds to be applied to improvements of playgrounds or other improvements at the schoolhouses as the Board of Education may direct.

Parents are requested to assist their children and their neighbors in making an efficient delivery of all available waste paper obtainable. If unable to arrange delivery in this way, call Randolph 1, and The Times-Dispatch will gladly co-operate in this praiseworthy enterprise.

The Times-Dispatch has arranged with the Maxwell Automobile Company for the collection of all donations left at the schoolhouses, so that all bundles are ready at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ROUND TRIP CHRISTMAS TICKETS, New York and Western Railways, will go on sale December 20 to 22, inclusive, good until January 10, 1917. Phone Madison 237 for further particulars.—Adv.

Stone Claims Right for United States to Move for Peace

This Nation Entitled to
Speak, Without Asking
and Without Offense,
as Mutual Friend.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. LOUIS, December 14.—The right of a neutral like the United States, which has suffered from the effects of the European war, to initiate a movement for peace was asserted here tonight before the League to Enforce Peace by Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Since the war, almost from the beginning, has resulted in continuing offensive attacks on the rights and dignity of this sovereignty and in inflicting incalculable injury to our national interests—all of which we have borne with patience because of our friendship for the nations involved," said Senator Stone. "It seems to me that after enduring these attacks and suffering these losses for nearly two and a half years, all we need regard with a view to the re-establishment of normal international conditions, to any question of sympathy or humanity, but solely on our own account, and to safeguard our own interests, to approach the combatants as a mutual friend and open negotiations with a view to the re-establishment of normal international conditions."

WOULD SPEAK AS FRIEND WHO HAS SUFFERED MUCH

"Our relations to the combat are such, and our interests are so involved, that I think we have a right to speak—a right so clear as to entitle us to speak without asking and without just offense. We would not speak imperiously as conquerors, but as a friend who has suffered grievously and innocently from the ruthless acts of war."

The Senator declared he wished it distinctly understood that he spoke on his own personal responsibility. He said he would not discuss the wisdom or expediency of any approach of the belligerents with peace proposals, but merely of "the propriety of the act." He pointed out that distinguished men in this country and in the warring countries have warned that such a movement would not only be futile, but dangerous.

"I am not disposed," he added, "to accept, without questioning, either the accuracy of these statements or the soundness of the reasons on which they are predicated. Two families with a feud between them might, so long as they keep the peace and observed the law, resent any effort of an outsider to harmonize them; but if they should break forth into open war, so as to disturb the general peace and visit universal harm upon the whole neighborhood, the law-abiding members of the community would have a right to call a halt without being guilty of impertinence. Why should not the same rule apply, morally and legally, to the family of nations?"

C. S. HAS SUFFERED FROM GROSSLY OFFENSIVE ACTS

The United States, the Senator said, has suffered from acts committed which "have been grossly offensive to our national pride and hurtful beyond estimate to our national interests." He cited censorship of the mails, ships, and the high seas, peaceful commerce with neutrals interrupted or interrupted, and American citizens—men, women and children guilty of no offense—"killed on land and sea without warning and without justification."

"There have been times," he continued, "when our patience has been stretched to the limit, and when danger to our own nation, peace lurked in the thickening shadows of every passing day. Yes, there have been times when our peace was preserved only by the clear vision, the steady hand, the resolute heart of one man. Do not such things give us some right of our own to speak a kindly word on behalf of peace?"

WOULD PROHIBIT UNITED STATES FROM OFFERING TO MEDIATE

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The United States would refuse "to participate promoting an unjust peace" by mediation in the European war if the concurrent resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, is adopted.

Mr. Gardner bases his resolution on the assumption that "the central powers are suing for peace," and that a premature and inconclusive peace would fail to punish the central powers for the bonded misery which they have brought on mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gardner declared that the present war must be fought to a finish, and in speaking further on his resolution, described the conflict as a "death struggle between autocracy and democracy."

Declaring that Germany's "present action is cry of 'enough,'" the speaker asked whether heard of the victim in a light crying 'enough.' "Would Germany threaten to destroy England's power if German leaders saw victory within their grasp?"

His resolution would refuse consideration of a peace offer which did not include restoration of "every acre of land" taken by the central powers, "indemnity to the entente powers, who have been fighting for civilization," and indemnities to the small nations which have suffered the most in the struggle, and finally a disarmament of Germany which will guarantee that a peace pact is not a "scrap of paper."

Belisario Porras, minister to the United States from Panama, congratulated the country upon keeping out of the war, and expressed the hope that peace negotiations begin this country will "exercise its spirit of justice in such a manner that a treaty may be signed which may prevent the resorting to wars in the future."

Minister Porras also touched upon methods by which America can strengthen its relations with the Latin-American countries, and suggested the creation of a great diarchy in Panama for a series of neighboring countries. He said that (Continued on Second Page.)

ALLIES MAY ASK BERLIN TO STATE BASIS OF TERMS

Offer Probably Will Not Be
Rejected Without Examination.

BOTH OF PEACE NOTES
REACH WASHINGTON

Way Seems Easier for President
to Express Hope of U. S. That
Discussion Will Result.

HIS COURSE STILL UNDISCLOSED

Likelihood That This Government
Will Be Supported by Some of
European Neutrals.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, December 14.—Arrival of both the German and Austrian peace notes, and broad intimations at the entente allied embassies that the proposals of the central powers would not be flatly rejected without examination, were the outstanding developments here today in the peace move.

Germany's note, submitted in the same as the published texts, arrived by cable in the early hours of the morning, and just as the State Department was closing for the day, Austria's note arrived. Secretary Lansing said it was identical with Germany's, and that neither contained any change in meaning from the semi-official versions.

It was stated officially that neither Germany's nor Austria's note would be forwarded before tomorrow, if indeed it was, and there was no outward indication that the President had made up his mind what action, if any, he would take in transmitting the central powers' proposals to the entente belligerents.

When, with the announcement of the German proposals, two days ago, it appeared that the entente allies were inclined to reject the offer flatly, it appeared very doubtful if President Wilson could find a way to add a word of mediation in transmitting the notes. With the apparent moderating of that first attitude as reflected in the British newspapers and among the entente allied diplomats here, the way seems easier for the President to express in some way the hope of the United States that the proposal for a discussion of peace will not be rejected without consideration. In such a step there is a likelihood of the United States being supported by some of the European neutrals. The minister of one of them today asked his government to authorize him to assure the President of indorsement in such a move, and it is believed others are considering the same phase of the situation.

SPANISH AND SWISS ENVOYS SEE LANSING

The Spanish ambassador, Mr. Riano, and the Swiss Minister, Dr. Ritter, both conferred today with Secretary Lansing. Their governments also are acting as intermediaries in transmitting the proposals. Whether they discussed the prospect of a neutral concert was not disclosed.

The change in the attitude of the entente embassies was regarded as the most interesting development pointing to the probable position of the allies. It was indicated that it was not improbable that, after mature deliberation among themselves, the allies would make reply inquiring upon what basis a discussion was suggested. Such action by the allies, it was pointed out, would not bind them to a conference.

The German view of the next probable step is that a meeting of representatives of all belligerent governments be proposed for a general discussion of an approach to a basis for peace. German officials here repeatedly have expressed their conviction that once having gone that far, the movement would result in an actual peace conference. The conviction of the allied diplomats is that Germany's terms, as outlined by the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, are such that discussion would not be fruitful of a conclusion. But before approaching that stage, they seem to agree that an inquiry to the central powers for more information of their proposal will be proper, and that it will develop the ground for the next step.

J. P. Morgan, head of the financial agents of the allies in this country, conferred today with the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and the French ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand. Inasmuch as his engagement with the two ambassadors was made several days ago, the conference, it was declared, obviously was not brought about by the peace proposals.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE REMAINS UNDISCLOSED

So far as was known, the President's attitude remained undisclosed to any of his advisers, but the belief grew stronger that if in forwarding the proposals the American government did not accompany them with more than a formal note of transmission, it probably in some way later would indicate its interest in having peace re-established as soon as possible.

The only official word forthcoming at the White House was that President Wilson still was studying the question closely, and had not reached a determination on the steps to take. He is expected to take up the question tomorrow with his cabinet.

The German note asked that the United States "be so good" as to send it on to France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Serbia and Roumania.

In the Austrian note, the United States was asked to transmit to the same nations as the German note, except that Belgium was substituted for

EXPORT TRADE EXTENSION DISCUSSED BY SPEAKERS

Principal Topic at Final Sessions of
Southern Commercial
Congress.

WORLD WILL NEED GOODS

Dr. Koo Says This Country Should
Develop Market of China to Offset
Possible Failing Off of Commerce
to Europe.

(By Associated Press.)
NORFOLK, Va., December 14.—The ship-purchase bill, development of drainage for increased service of production, and the intensification and diversification of export effort, were among the topics of the semi-annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress at the close of its eighth annual convention. The congress also urged greater efficiency in the management of cities and the more thorough and general education of the masses in all lines of effort, particularly in technical training in industrial and commercial activities.

The congress also adopted the report of the peace committee, which approved the naming of a general committee to present, through popular subscription, a great peace memorial to the nation in celebration of the centennial of peace in this country. The bell to be erected at Washington, D. C. Benjamin Altheimer, of St. Louis, presented the committee report.

A proposal for a great scheme of international advertising, presented by Herbert S. Houston, editor of World's Work, also was indorsed.

FINAL ADDRESSES MADE BY PROMINENT MEN

Final addresses before the congress today dealt with the extension of America's export trade after the war. Foreign diplomats, government officials, editors and business men who spoke predicted that the United States would continue to hold its trade after the war, because its factories have been developed as never before; the world will need its goods, and its business men have the will to develop new markets when the demands of the belligerents upon it decrease.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister to the United States, thought this country should develop the virgin market of China to offset the falling away of its commerce to Europe when the belligerents turn their energies, now devoted to war, to commerce and manufacture. The Chinese, he said, predicted to deal with the American business men, because they knew the Americans came for only the legitimate profits of trade, and not with a sinister influence seeking territorial aggrandizement.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters said the American manufacturer would be able to hold his trade after the war, because the cost of production in Europe by reason of war taxes would be much higher than in the past, offsetting the advantages in the nature of commercial agreements and governmental assistance European manufacturers would have.

CONGRATULATED ON KEEPING OUT OF WAR

Belisario Porras, minister to the United States from Panama, congratulated the country upon keeping out of the war, and expressed the hope that peace negotiations begin this country will "exercise its spirit of justice in such a manner that a treaty may be signed which may prevent the resorting to wars in the future."

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